



EXPLICIT ADVERTISER.
SAMUEL BENTON JR. Editor.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 4.

Whig Ticket.

For Governor,
GEORGE R. CLAYTON, of Lowndes,
For Secretary of State,
LEWIS G. GALLOWAY, of Holmes,
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
AMOS R. JOHNSTON of Hinds.
For State Treasurer,
WILLIAM HARDEMAN, of Madison.

DEMOCRATIC BOND PAYING TICKET.

For Congress,
V. E. HOWARD, of Hinds.
JO. DUNBAR, of Jefferson.
W. G. KENDALL, of Yalabusha.
JOHN GILMER, of Lowndes.

THE ISSUE.

This is the last number of our paper which will be sent forth before the election. Upon the eve of so important a crisis, we cannot forbear addressing a few hasty thoughts to our readers upon the nature of the contest before us. Monday and Tuesday next are days fraught with momentous consequences—days upon which the people of Mississippi assemble to exercise one of the highest rights of freeman—the right of suffrage. It is then that they will speak through the ballot box either for or against the maintenance of our honor and integrity as a state. That is the only definite issue before them. We are aware that the anti-bondmen, fearful from the recent indications of public sentiment that their cause is on the wane, seek to evade this issue. They endeavour to achieve a triumph for repudiation by covering up the true ground which they occupy, and calling public attention to other questions. Hence they invoke the support of those of their political brethren known to be favorable to the payment of the bonds, upon the ground of party allegiance; whilst such of their political opponents as stand opposed to that matter, are appealed to with equal strenuousness for votes upon that question alone. And to be convinced that the ascendancy of repudiation is the grand object with them at the coming election, we need only cite a few facts.

The Convention which nominated the present anti bond candidates for Congress, Governor, &c., passed a resolution pledging the nominees, before they were selected, to favor no proposition for the payment of the bonds whilst in office; that is just as long as they would have any control over the matter. Now if the payment of the bonds has nothing to do with this canvass, as the chameleon editor of the Pontotoc Tribune would assure us, why exact this pledge from candidates as the price of their nomination? If the ascendancy of repudiation is not what the Anti-bondmen are laboring for, why place before the people candidates pledged to carry out the doctrine if elevated to office? Could any thing more plainly indicate that this with them is paramount to all other considerations? And can any individual, who honestly thinks that the bonds ought to be paid, and that immediate steps should be taken to save all the means within our power and make provision for their payment before the debt becomes oppressively burdensome by accumulated interest, give his support to men, who are wholly opposed to the matter and bound, by the very acceptance of nominations at the hands of the convention, to do nothing to favor it? Let every Bond-payer ask himself this question when he is about to cast his vote.

The course pursued towards democrats, to, who have had the independence to come out in favor of the payment of the bonds because they believed justice required it, is fresh in the recollection of all, they have been read out of the political church

as "no democrats" and denounced as "deserters" and "political Judases." Citizens of our own village have not escaped some one of these appellations. Repudiation then is what the anti bonders are fighting to sustain, had they the boldness and candor openly to show their hands, and they ought not to shrink from an issue made by themselves. The senseless cry about "democracy" is intended to seduce Bond-payers into their support. With them Democracy is synonymous with Anti bondism. That is the grand *sine qua non* of a man's political orthodoxy now-a-days.

A FAILURE.

Dr. Hammet, who was to have addressed the people of this place on Thursday last, from some cause failed to arrive.

THE MASS MEETING AT JACKSON.

On Friday, the 13th instant, the Bond-payers had a Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Jackson, which continued the following day. They invited the Anti-bonders to meet with them and hear a discussion of the Bond-question by prominent men of both parties. The leading repudiators, however, took no part in getting the people out, or in providing for their reception, but discouraged as much as possible the whole proceeding. One of their prints—the Mississippi—would not even publish a notice of the meeting, which shows pretty conclusively that fair, candid discussion is the last thing they wish the people to hear. But notwithstanding this, when the meeting was gotten up independent of their efforts to the contrary, they took care to have their men on the ground to participate in the discussion.

We learn from the Jackson Statesman that near five hundred persons assembled from the counties of Hinds, Rankin, and Madison, the ladies honoring the occasion by their presence. The Hon. George Poin dexter, who was then in the City, made a brief address to the audience by invitation. Able speeches were also made by Judge Smith, J. S. Yerger Esq., Col. Tarpley, Gen. Henry, Luke Lea, and William Yerger Esq. Parsons Clark and Mathews appeared in behalf of repudiation. The Statesman thus concludes a notice of the meeting.

"There was much enthusiasm among the bond-payers, and everything went off in the most happy manner. The barbecue dinners, both on Friday and Saturday, were spread out in hearty abundance, and were well served. We saw but one drunken man during the whole meeting, and he was a repudiating candidate.

To our friends every where we can say, that the bond-payers of the south are full of enthusiasm, confidence and activity. In November we will do our part towards redeeming the character of Mississippi. From every section we receive the most cheering accounts, and our enemies are alarmed.—In the county of Lauderdale, alone, 150 changes in favor of paying our debts, can be counted. So says Judge Smith, who has just returned from a canvass of that section of the state. To our democratic friends of other states, we can confidently say, that in November, their brethren in Mississippi will be redeemed from the stigma of repudiation, and its reckless leaders consigned to obscurity and disgrace.

Gov. Jones was inaugurated on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, in presence of the two houses of the Tennessee Legislature, assembled in the Representatives' Hall, and a large concourse of citizens. He delivered an appropriate address, when the oaths of office were administered by Chancellor Williams.

COMPLIMENTARY PRESENT.—Governor Jones has been presented with a full suit of domestic silk manufactured in the City of Nashville, from silk raised in Tennessee within the last year.

RIGHT.—A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature to provide ways and means for the payment of the interest on the state debt. Thus Tennessee gives evidence of a determination to maintain her pledged faith. We trust Mississippi will heed the injunction at the coming election: "Go thou and do likewise."

The Mexican Government has paid the second instalment, \$140,000, of the indemnity due this country.

MAKE WAY FOR TIPPAN.

The Holly Springs Guard and the Jackson Southern have been boasting greatly about large beats, raised in their respective Counties. We were shown the other day a couple of ears of corn, grown on the farm of Mr. Nathaniel Meeks, residing on Hatchie in this County, which we think will beat their beats. We did not take their dimensions, but 148 ears taken from the same field, without selection, yielded two bushels and a half of shelled corn.

A public dinner was tendered the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Ky, by a large number of the members of the Legislature and the citizens of Nashville, during a recent visit to that city.

The Prussians have imitated our example and sent a Minister to China, to see to their commercial interests in that quarter.

RESIGNATION.—Mr. Elisha Whittlesey has resigned the office of Auditor of the Post Office Department. He is one of the persons appointed by President Harrison, and is said to have filled the office with ability.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the Great Western, Capt. Hosken, at New York on the 7th instant, brings foreign intelligence four days later than that by the Acadia. The following items we take from our exchanges.

The Cotton market remained favorable, and large sales had occurred daily, with however little advance.

ENGLAND.—The Queen and Prince Albert had returned home from their tour to Belgium, being absent nine days. They visited, whilst abroad, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Brussels and Antwerp.

Oliver M. Lowndes Esq. returned passenger from London in the Western. He went thither, it will be recollected, was in pursuit of the great forger, Jack Reed. No doubt was entertained of his being given up, and Mr. Hayes was left to bring him back.

WALES.—The disturbance in Wales be come more serious, having led to bloodshed. The "Rebeconites" carry on their nightly crusades against toll-gates, and the property of those obnoxious to them. Excessive rents—wretched farms—rude state of agriculture—tithe-expenditures, beyond income, produced partly by competition and partly by the relation of landlord and tenant, are said to be the causes that excite discontent and riots among the Welsh.

IRELAND.—O'Connell is busy with his repeal movements, and there is no talk of his speedy return to his mountain home at Derrynane.

SPAIN.—This unhappy country seems doomed to be constantly distracted by internal commotions. The party which overthrew Espartero, the late Regent, and invested the youthful queen, Isabelle, with regal authority, has not been able to give quiet and stability to her government. The liberalists are more discontented with the present rulers than they were with Espartero. Barcelona, Seville, and other places raised the standard of revolt, and the country seems on the verge of revolution and anarchy. The new Government had issued its manifesto to the nation.

Gen. Espartero has taken up his quarters at London, where he has been received and treated with much respect and attention. A decree of the Spanish Government passed Aug. 16th, deprived him and those who signed his protest of all titles, ranks, decorations, &c.

The Oxford Observer calls Howard, Kendall, Gilmer, and Dunbar "that trio of honesty and morals." We had supposed that a "trio" included three instead of four. Perhaps the Observer has gained new light concerning that matter?

ONTO.—The Whigs have elected 9 Congressmen and the democrats 12. The Legislature stands, Senate 16 Whigs 20 democrats; House 39 Whigs, and 30 democrats, and 3 Independents. The Whigs have therefore a majority of two on joint ballot over all.

VERMONT.—The Legislature of Vermont met on the 12th ultimo. Hon. E. N. Briggs (W) was chosen President of the Senate, and Hon. Andrew Tracy Speaker of the House. The returns for Governor were officially examined and the result was, for Mattocks (W) 24,645; for Kellogg (D) 21,982; for Williams (Abol.) 3,776 scattering 21. There being no choice by the people, the two houses met in Convention and chose the Hon. John Mattocks Governor. The vote stood, Mattocks 131; Kellogg 104; Williams 7. Mattocks's majority over both 20.

MAINE.—B. J. Herrick from the 1st, R. P. Dunlap from the 2nd, and Elijah Hamblin from the 6th district, all democrats have been returned for Congress. In the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th districts there was no choice. Another election will be held in those districts on the last Monday in October.

VESSEL LOST.—No doubt seems to remain of the loss of the steam packet Sarah Barnes, which sailed from New Orleans for Galveston early in September. Capt. Arnet, of the Schooner Caroline, who put in at the mouth of the Sabine on his way from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, was informed that the Sarah Barnes sprung a leak on the 25th Sept., in a heavy gale, and sunk in six fathoms water about 30 miles east of the Sabine, whilst making for the land. He also learned that the mate landed with a number of persons in a boat from the Steamer eight miles west of the Sabine, and had directed assistance to be sent to some twenty other persons, who embarked on Cotton bales &c when the Steamer sunk. The body of the Captain had floated ashore, rendering it probable that the boat in which he embarked had swamped.

THE BRITISH EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Among the items of foreign news brought by the Acadia, is the return from the South Seas of the British Exploring Expedition. Capt. JAMES ROSS, of the ship Erebus, and Capt. CROZIER, of the Terror, left England September 29th, 1839, for the purpose of making magnetic observations, and discoveries in the South Seas. They were absent upwards of three years and a half, and spent a portion of each year exploring the Southern Polar Regions, returning to a milder climate at the setting in of the cold season. From an account of the expedition given in the N. Y. Tribune, we gather the following particulars.

On the 11th of Jan. 1841, whilst in latitude 70 deg. 47 min., and longitude 172 deg. 52 min. E., land was descried rising in peaks from 9 to 12000 feet in height, and covered with snow, the glaciers of which extended far into the sea. Being unable to land upon it, they took possession of some volcanic islands to the south-east in the name of their sovereign. The land, which is said to be the most southern yet discovered, was traced by them to the 78th degree of south latitude, the highest they were able to accomplish, and called after Queen Victoria. Whilst coasting along it they occasionally met with islands of a volcanic nature, and on the 28th January discovered, in lat. 77 deg. 32 min. S, long. 167 deg. E., a mountain 12,400 above the level of the sea, sending forth flames of smoke. It was named by them Mount Erebus. Further explorations were made in the two years following in these Regions.

The magnetic observations made resulted in placing the magnetic pole in about 76

deg. south latitude. On his return from examining the land discovered in Jan. 1841, Capt. Ross reached lat. 76 deg. 12 min. S., and long. 164, 157 miles from the location of the magnetic pole. This is said to be the nearest approach, by some hundred miles, ever yet made to it.

A great variety of interesting specimens were brought home by the Expedition, such as shells, birds, &c. Near 60 different kinds of birds were procured. In the high latitudes no animals were found, and but few birds. Such of the latter as were met with, with one or two exceptions, were the same as those found in the North Polar Regions.

EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—It is rumored, says the N. Y. Tribune, that Capt. JAMES ROSS, is shortly to be sent out by the English Government to explore the North Polar Regions, with perhaps the design of searching for a Northwest passage, as often attempted, between this continent, and the North Pole.

MISSOURI U. S. SENATOR.—It is rumored, says the Nashville Banner, that Gov. Reysnolds has appointed Judge Atchison, of Platte County, United States Senator, in place of Mr. Linn. He is a democrat of course.

NEW JERSEY.—The elections in this state have resulted in favor of the democrats. The Legislature stands, Council 22 democrats to 6 whigs; Assembl. 36 democrats and 22 whigs. The congressional delegation is composed of four democrats and one Independent whig, elected by the democrats.

JUDGE STORY.—This eminent jurist, for a time in bad health, is said to be entirely recovered, and will resume his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States in January next.

Dr. Samuel Thomson, the originator of the celebrated Thomsonian System, formerly years a resident of Boston, died recently aged 74 years and 8 months.

QUEER ANIMAL.—Green Iwin Esq. recently on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, informs the editor of the Arkansas Intelligencer the taking of a strange animal of the lion or panther species, which he describes as being "almost of a bright scarlet color, larger than a panther, and the most ferocious animal that ever fell into the hands of the human species."

He took it by means of a wolf trap.

BANKRUPTS.—We understand that General Brown, alias Gen. Whiskers, has in some of the upper counties spoken in contemptuous terms of the Whig candidates because some of them having availed themselves of the bankrupt act. Now, this may be all right, but it comes with exceeding bad grace from Gen. Brown, who, as we are informed, settled some forty thousand dollars upon his wife and lives in splendour, who is as trimly dressed as a dandy in Broadway on Spring-day, while executions against him are returned "Nulla Bona." Before he speaks in contemptuous terms of bankrupts had he not as well pay the poor man who furnished him with a splendid supper, at which he pledged his friends in Champaign, on his receiving his nomination for Congress in 1839.—That supper debt he has not paid as yet, though made in 1839, and furnished by a man who earned a livelihood last summer by watering the of Jackson. He is a nice man to sneer at bankrupts who have given up their all and began the world again, and who, notwithstanding their discharge in bankruptcy, continue to liquidate their debts, while he keeps nearly all he ever had by a settlement upon his wife, and will not even then pay his debts.—Canton Creole.